

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE) LXXVIII.

A NEW GENUS, BRICKELLIASTRUM

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Among the species previously included in Brickellia is B. fendleri A. Gray of the Western United States. The species has been retained in the genus in spite of the reduced number of ribs on the achene. The lack of any node or hairs at the base of the style and the presence of a more funnellform corolla are further significant distinctions on which we here base a separate new genus, Brickelliastrum.

Brickelliastrum is closest in characteristics and possibly closest in relationship to Kyrsteniopsis of Mexico. Brickelliastrum is like Kyrsteniopsis in some of its generally Brickellioid characters such as the enlarged style branches and the short corolla lobes. A more important shared character is the lack of a Brickellia-type hirsute enlargement at the base of the style. The differences from Kyrsteniopsis include 25-30 flowers per head rather than 10-16; the less tubular corolla, the more fragile pappus setae more distinctly flattened on the outer surface for the whole length, the anther collars having less distinct short cells below and having distinct transverse annular thickenings. The greatest concentration of differences is in the achene where Brickelliastrum has only short setae or is scabrous instead of having long setae, it has a strong tendency for 6 ribs rather than the regular 5, the base of the achene is very short with a very low ovule instead of attenuate, and the carpodium is shorter and flatter instead of cylindrical with slightly more rectangular rather than oval cells.

Kyrsteniopsis is distributed from Jalisco eastward through Guerrero to Oaxaca and northward to Veracruz and San Luis Potosi. Brickelliastrum is known from New Mexico and western Texas south to the Big Bend of the Rio Grande northward to the border and possibly into southeastern Colorado, west into the south eastern corner of Arizona, and it is perhaps found in a few border areas of Mexico.

Brickelliastrum R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae suffrutesc-

centes erectae vel decumbentes e basi multo ramosae. Folia inferne opposita superne saepe alterna distincte et interdum longe petiolata, laminis ovatis acutis basi truncatis vel subcordatis margine serratis. Inflorescentiae paniculatae saepe paucè ramosae. Involucrí squamae ca. 25 subimbricatae valde inaequilongae ca. 4-seriatae oblongae; receptacula leniter convexa glabra. Flores 25-30 in capitulo; corollae anguste infundibulares 5-lobatae, lobis triangularibus vix longioribus quam latioribus laevibus extus paucè glanduliferis; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore non incrassata, cellulis plerumque oblongis vel longioribus, parietibus transverse annulate ornatis, appendicibus vix longioribus quam latioribus; styli inferne non nodulosi glabri, appendicibus longe clavatis laevibus; achaenia 5-6-costata scabra vel setifera inferne vix angustiora; carpodia distincta breve operculiformia, cellulis oblongis, parietibus distincte incrassatis; pappus setiformis uniseriatus, setis ca. 25 extus laevibus lateraliter scabris superne non dilatatis, cellulis apicalibus argute acutis.

Species typica: Brickellia fendleri A. Gray

The genus is monotypic.

Brickelliastrum fendleri (A.Gray) R.M.King & H. Robins.
comb. nov. Brickellia fendleri A. Gray, Mem. Amer.
Acad. 4: 63. 1849.

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